certifying authority may, while examining the films for certifica, act on the British Indian Certificate, if any, with power to examine the film in tail, in case it deems fit. The fee prescribed for examination and certification und the rules will, in any case, be levied.

Separate Boards will, in due course, be constituted for all dist which have Cinema theatres in addition to the Board constituted under Notificati No. P. 893—Legis. 21-29-6, dated 16th August 1930, and all films which are to be hibited or are produced in the Mysore State must be certified by either the Board tituted under the said notification of 16th August 1930, or one of the Boards he Districts. Pending the constitution of Boards for the Districts, all films should certified by the existing Board referred to above.

N. MADHA RAO,
Chief Secretary overnment.

Personnel of the Public Accounts Committee for the year 193

READ—

Notification No. RL. 2638—L. C. 6-31-1, dated 16th December 1931, publ the names of four members of the Legislative Council that secured the largest number of vat the election to the Public Accounts Committee for 1931-32, held on the 10th December 1931.

ORDER THEREON NO. RL. 2671-737—L. C. 6-31-2, DATED 29TH EMBER 1931.

Government are pleased to appoint the Second Member of Cou Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee for the year 1931-32, and the Ast Secretary to Government in charge of the Finance Department as Secretary.

The Committee will consist of the following members:—

OFFICIAL.

1. *Rajasevaparayana* B. Srinivasa Iyengar, B.A., B.L., Financial Secretary to Government.
2. Mr. S. Hiriannaiya, M.A., B.L., *Offg.* Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

NON-OFFICIAL.

1. Mr. V. Venkatappa.
2. ,, D. H. Chandrasekharaiya, B.A., LL.B.
3. ,, H. B. Gundappa, B.A., B.L.
4. ,, H. Siddaiya, B.A. LL.B.

N. MADHAAO,
Chief Secretary ernment.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Working of the Mysore Revenue Survey Department in 1930-31.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Mysore Revenue Survey Department for th 1930-31, received with letter No. 33 of 1931-32, dated 19th November 1931, from the Superin, Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore.

ORDER NO. R. 2800-10—L. S. 20-31-3, DATED 26TH DECEMBER 1931.

Recorded.

2. *General Work, Resurvey and Reclassification.*—Detailed original survey was carried out in six Inam villages during the year as against nine in the previous year and resurvey in three Inam villages as against four in the previous year. Original classification and reclassification were done in four Inam villages each as against eight and five respectively in the previous year. The scheme of "Mobile Parties" was introduced during the year with a view to investigate how far it would be useful in expediting the clearance of the heavy pendency of phodi records in Taluks. The report gives no indication as to how far this scheme has proved useful, although it is noted that generally the output in phod work during the year was the largest for the last three years. It is noted however that in the Districts of Tumkur and Kolar, there was a material decrease of output under this head.

Encroachments on Government lands were detected in 727 cases involving an area of 537 acres and 20 guntas and representing an assessment of Rs. 1,063 per annum as against 1,065 cases involving an area of 3,601 acres seven guntas with an assessment of Rs. 2,190 in the previous year. In addition to the above phod work, the area lying within eight Government villages and one Inam village comprised within the Bhadra Agricultural Colony in the Shimoga Taluk was formed into a new village and an extent of 500 acres of land granted for the cultivation of tea in Mudigere Taluk was measured and demarcated. The subdivision of lands in the Vani Vilasa Sagara was continued and an area of 8,473 acres and 13 guntas was formed into small holdings for purposes of cultivation. It is reported that progress in phod work was somewhat retarded by the system of permitting peons to measurers only in cases where the fixed fee realisations are sufficient to cover the expenditure on the menial staff. The Survey Superintendent is requested to examine this question further and suggest measures to remedy the defect.

Government note with satisfaction that there has been noticeable increase in the amount of field work carried out both as regards measurement and classification of numbers. Reasons for the large percentage of days under "No Field Work" in the Chitaldrug District should have been explained.

3. *Remuneration to Shanbhogs and Patels.*—Potgi payable to village officers was revised with reference to collections under revision Settlement in respect of 1,101 villages of seven Taluks. The revision of potgi of all these villages was sanctioned by Government and was given effect to during the year. The potgi revision of 253 villages in Nanjangud and T.-Narasipur Taluks was in progress and remained unfinished during the year. The decennial revision of potgi was completed and given effect to in respect of 917 villages of seven Taluks, while the revision of 158 villages in Gubbi Taluk was completed but not given effect to. Biennial revision of potgi of nine villages in the Krishnarajasagara Channel area was carried out and given effect to during the year. Original potgi settlement of three Inam villages was also carried out and given effect to. Temporary potgi of 13 villages and quinquennial revision of potgi of 39 villages and supplemental potgi of four Shanbhog firkas were settled and given effect to during the year.

4. *Inams.*—The total number of land inams resumed to Government during the year was 24 resulting in a decrease of Rs. 144 in the Revenue under Inam while the Land Revenue proper increased by Rs. 692. Eight village service inams of an aggregate extent of 42 acres were granted afresh while five such inams of an extent of 12 acres were resumed to Government during the year.

5. *Record of Rights Scheme.*—During the year under report, Hissa Survey Operations were completed in seven Taluks, *viz.*, Bangalore, Holalkere, Koppa, Narasimharajapura, Sagar, Davangere and Harihar. The number of hissas measured was 95,858 and the number tested by Nimtandars and higher officers was 21,480. The total demand on account of fees excluding Kadur Taluk for which demand has not been fixed was Rs. 6,22,662 and the collection amounted to Rs. 23,520 while the expenditure incurred for the operations during the year was Rs. 1,04,133. Government are disappointed that the collections under the scheme are very unsatisfactory and observe that special efforts are necessary to see that the expenditure on this account

is fully met by the collections made. It is also seen that the Hissa Survey Work is far behind the preliminary record work done by the Revenue Department. The Survey Superintendent is requested to expedite the same.

6. *Boundary Marks Changes.*—Government note that although a sum of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned for action being taken to put up Boundary marks, only a sum of Rs. 3,840-2-0 was expended. It is reported that this small expenditure is due to the policy of encouraging the land holders themselves to construct the marks. This should have been kept in view when the allotment was made.

7. *Inspection.*—The Superintendent inspected the work of the measurers in 35 Taluks while the Head Quarters Assistant inspected the work in two Taluks. The work of the fieldmen was inspected by the respective District Survey Officers. The number of days toured by the District Survey Officer, Shimoga, was below the average. The Survey Officer in charge of the Tumkur District has toured the largest number of days.

8. *Survey Training Class.*. The Survey Training School worked throughout the year. A batch of 60 recruits was admitted to the school and they were given training for five months. After the course was over, an examination was held and as a result of the same, 51 recruits were posted to the Districts for work. Six Revenue Probationers, Eight Amildars and Deputy Amildars, and 18 Probationary Revenue Inspectors were also given the prescribed training.

9. *Arrears of Work.*. Re-survey maps of 133 villages were prepared and printed during the year, leaving a balance of 173 villages at the close of the year. The preparation of the Taluk Maps of Bangalore, Hole-Narsipur, and the Provincial Map was not finished. The work of preparing copies of Phaisal Patrikas of 2,823 villages was in arrears at the end of the year and it is reported that every attempt will be made to speed up the work, Government trust that better progress will be made during the current year in this respect.

10. The following important measure was sanctioned during the year:—

To cope with the increase of work at the Head Office, the eight District charges were, as a temporary and experimental measure, reconstituted into seven District charges, the Kadur Survey District being abolished; the officer thereby released was posted for Headquarter work. Mudigere and Chikmagalur Taluks were added on to the Hassan District while Kadur, Tarikere, and Koppa including Narasimharajapur Sub-Taluk were attached to the Shimoga District.

11. The total cost of the Department for the year under report was Rs. 2,13,765 as against Rs. 2,10,705 in the previous year.

B. T. KESAVA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Travelling Allowance and Tentage to District Survey Officers.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 23—31-32, dated 16th September 1931, from the Survey Superintendent, submitting proposals for the revision of the rates of fixed travelling allowance of District Survey Officers.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 14, dated 13th October 1931, from the same Officer, suggesting the possibility of reducing the tentage of District Survey Officers from Rs. 75 to about Rs. 40 by providing accommodation for the Bangalore District Survey Office in his Office building and for the other District Survey Offices in the District Offices buildings and adding that as the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, has offered to place five rooms in the District Office building at the disposal of the District Survey Officer, Kolar, the latter has been instructed to move his office to that building and that consequently the tentage allowed to that Officer may be reduced as proposed by him.

ORDER NO. R. 2891-901—L. S. 51-30-5, DATED 30TH—31ST DECEMBER 1931.

District Survey Officers are now drawing a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem while on tour and Rs. 0 while at Headquarters as also a tentage of

Rs. 75 per mensem. Tentage drawn by these Officers is in view of the fact they were required to provide themselves and their establishment with suitable office accommodation, tents and furniture whether at Headquarters or on tour. These arrangements were necessary when the Officers had their Headquarters at Bangalore during rainy season and camped out for long periods during field season. By the reorganisation of the Department under which Survey Officers have been attached to Districts with defined and limited jurisdiction, the necessity for prolonged tours during field season at great distance from Headquarters has disappeared and the Officers are expected to tour throughout the year according to exigencies of work within their jurisdiction. In view of the altered conditions, the question of revising the present rules regulating the grant of travelling allowance and tentage to these Officers has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. After a careful examination of all aspects of the case, Government are pleased to order the following changes in regard to travelling allowance and tentage admissible to District Survey Officers:—

(*a*) In lieu of the fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem while on tour and Rs. 30 while at Headquarters, travelling allowance will be allowed to them under the ordinary rules subject to a maximum of Rs. 100 a month.

(*b*) When office accommodation is provided at Government cost, the tentage will be limited to Rs. 20 per month.

(*c*) When office accommodation is not provided at Government cost, a tentage of Rs. 45 a month will be allowed.

2. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to arrange for office accommodation being provided to the District Survey Officers and their establishment, wherever possible, in the District Office or other Government buildings as early as practicable.

3. The revised rules regarding travelling allowance and tentage will come into force from 1st January 1932.

4. The necessary amendment to the Mysore Service Regulations will be separately issued.

B. T. KESAVA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Working of the Treasuries in the State during the year 1930-31.

READ—

Letter No. C. Per. A. 7—31-32, dated 27th November 1931, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding with his remarks the report of the Comptroller, letter No. 172—TAD, dated 8th October 1931, on the working of the treasuries in the State during the year 1930-31.

ORDER NO. R. 2902-11—R. M. 29-31-2, DATED 30TH—31ST DECEMBER 1931.

1. *Weekly and Monthly Accounts.*—The Comptroller has stated in his report that the weekly and monthly cash balance sheets were in many cases received late, that the monthly accounts were also received late except from a few Districts, that the Bangalore District delayed the submission of the first list of payments for the months of April and May 1931, by 13 and eight days respectively, and the second list of payments for September 1930 and May 1931 by six and 13 days respectively. Likewise the Mysore District delayed the submission of the second list of payments for June 1931, by six days. The Revenue Commissioner reports that on the suggestion made by him, action has been taken by the Comptroller to prepare a catalogue of prescibed returns and to print and supply it to all the trersuries so that the supervising officers may exercise greater scrutiny and prevent delay. Government trust that in future delays in the submission of the accounts will be avoided. Suitable notice should be taken of the conduct of the Nagadi Gumastha of the Shimoga Taluk Treasury for the delay of about three months in the despatch of Savings Bank Journal with vouchers and chellans from 16th September 1930 to 31st October 1930.

2. *Annual Returns.*—There has been considerable delay in the submission of some of the annual returns. There was a long delay of two months and one month and 18 days in the submission of the annual return of Fixed Deposits of Savings

Banks by the Bangalore and Tumkur Districts respectively, while the delay in the despatch of the annual statement of State Loan Bonds enfaced for payment of interest was seven months in the case of Chitaldrug District, eight months in Shimoga and Tumkur Districts and nine months in Mysore District. The half-yearly list of uncashed trust interest payment orders have not been received so far though due on 15th July 1931 from the State Huzur Treasury and from the District Treasuries of Kolar and Tumkur. This is far from satisfactory. The State Huzur Treasury which is under the direct charge of the Comptroller should set an example to other Treasuries by sending its returns punctually on the due dates. The Comptroller and the Revenue Commissioner are requested to take suitable action to prevent such delays.

3. *Classification of Receipts and Payments.*—The total number of misclassifications in the Treasury accounts shows a decrease being only 107 as against 158 in the previous year.

4. *Retrenchment Slips.*—Government are glad to note that the retrenchment slips were given effect to without delay and the number of slips issued was also less during the year being 1,152 as against 1,276 in the last year.

5. *Irregularities in Payments.*—The Comptroller has reported that excess payments were made in the State Huzur Treasury and the Taluk Treasuries of Davangere, Tarikere and Hassan. Double payments are stated to have been made in the Chennapatna and Tirthahalli Taluk Treasuries. In the case of the former, if the original deposit registers had been posted up as required by the rules, the mistake would not have occurred. The Comptroller has also reported some cases of payments without proper and sufficient authority, payments on defective documents, and disregard of specific instructions relating to the payments. In the Tirthahalli Taluk Treasury, Insurance Bonus of Rs. 522 was paid on 30th March 1931 when the payment was required to be made after 15th April 1931. Though the supplemental pay bill for Rs. 19-5-0 of the Alur Sub-Taluk Office has been cancelled, it was cashed in the Hassan Taluk Treasury, involving double payment. These are serious irregularities and suitable disciplinary action should be taken by the Revenue Commissioner in these cases.

6. *Matters Dealt with in the Previous Year's Report.*—In para VII of the Report, it is stated that at the end of June 1930, only a sum of Rs. 1,820 has been recovered from the officials made responsible for the payment of Rs. 3,908 being the estimated value of the jewels lost in Chikmagalur Taluk Treasury. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to submit very early a report to Government regarding the action taken for recovering the balance. Regarding the Mysore Taluk Treasury defalcation amount of Rs. 13,000, it is reported that only a sum of Rs. 225 was recovered during the year and the balance yet to be recovered is Rs. 6,728-3-4. It is a long time since orders were passed by Government directing the recovery of the amount from the officers at fault and the Revenue Commissioner is therefore requested to report to Government before the end of January 1932, the action taken for the recovery of the balance which is still very heavy. Similar action is called for in respect of the sum of Rs. 3,909-2-0 recoverable in the case relating to the fraudulent withdrawal from Savings Bank Account No. 915 of Seringapatam Taluk Treasury.

7. *Inspections.*—The Officers of the Account Department are reported to have inspected two District Treasuries, besides the State Huzur Treasury and six Taluk Treasuries. Government note that though no serious irregularities were noticed, the defects mentioned in the previous year's report continue during the year. These should be set right as early as possible. The Revenue Commissioner reports that in addition to these inspections, all the District Treasuries were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners who also inspected in detail 55 Taluk Treasuries. All the Taluk Treasuries were inspected by the respective District Treasury Officers and Sub-Division Officers. There appears to have been adequate inspection of District and Taluk Treasuries on the whole. In the Kolar and Tumkur Districts, however, the number of Taluk Treasuries inspected by the Deputy Commissioners was only three.

8. *Disposal of Treasury Inspection Reports.*—In spite of the observations made in the previous year's review that there was considerable delay in the disposal of Treasury Inspection Reports, five reports of 1929-30 and four reports of 1930-31 as well as the Inspection reports of the State Huzur Treasury are stated to have not been received back with replies. Such delays do not serve the purpose for which inspections

are undertaken. Necessary instructions should be issued for the prompt disposal of the Inspection Reports.

9. *New Loans.*—During the year, the Treasuries were entrusted with the work of issuing bonds in connection with the State Loans and the same was done without extra cost to Government. Though there were some omissions and defects in a few cases, the work done was generally satisfactory.

10. *Miscellaneous.*—A new Treasury was opened at Maddur with effect from 1st May 1931, due to the creation of an additional Taluk with headquarters at Maddur. The Comptroller reports that no requisition was received from the Deputy Commissioner for the interchange of officials between the District Treasuries and his office which was sanctioned by Government in their Order No. 3695-704—G. F. 203-29-4, dated 16—17th October 1930. It is to be hoped that the scheme will be introduced as early as possible in one or two Districts at least.

11. *Conclusion.*—Government agree with the observations made by the Comptroller and the Revenue Commissioner that the working of the treasuries during the year under report was on the whole satisfactory. But they consider that there is ample scope for achieving progress in several directions. It is hoped that there will be further improvement in their working in the current year.

B. T. KESAVA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Working of the Department of Mines and Explosives.

READ—

Letters Nos. 422 and 428, dated the 16th and 17th September 1931, respectively, from the Chief Inspector of Mines, submitting the Administration Report of the Department of Mines and Explosives for the year 1930-31.

ORDER No. D. 3305-15—GEOL. 23-31-3, DATED 29TH DECEMBER 1931.

Recorded.

2. *Personnel.*—Mr. R. Bocquet continued as Chief Inspector of Mines till 6th August 1930, from which date he was granted leave preparatory to retirement, and Mr. C. E. Suryanarayana Rao was appointed in his place and confirmed as Chief Inspector of Mines from 12th October 1930. The services of Mr. J. P. David, B. Sc., formerly Mining Assistant in the Mysore Iron Mines at Bhadravati, were transferred to this Department and he was appointed as Junior Inspector of Mines provisionally. Government also sanctioned the appointment of Mr. R. S. Batni, B.A., Associate of the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad in Mining Engineering, as a Probationer for undergoing training in the work of the Department of Mines.

3. *Mining and Prospecting.*—The following statement shows the number of leases, licenses and certificates of approval that were current during the year as compared with those of the previous year:—

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Mining Leases ..	.. 43	42
Prospecting Licenses	.. 15	9
Collecting Licenses ..	.. 3	3
Exploring Licenses ..	.. ..	..
Certificates of Approval	.. 21	13
Total.	.. 82	67

The total area under Mining Leases and Prospecting Licenses was 27,890 acres as against 30,819 acres last year and the total rents and cesses recovered in respect of them amounted to Rs. 17,073 as against Rs. 16,452 last year. The decrease in the total area is attributable to trade depression which has tended considerably to restrict mining activity. The number of Mining Leases for gold was 21, the same as in the previous year.

4. *Gold Mining Operations.*—As in the past year, five Companies carried on Gold Mining operations, all of them being in the Kolar Gold Field area. The nominal and paid up capitals of the five Gold Mining Companies remained the same as in the past year, *viz.*, £1,717,000 and £1,667,737 respectively. The total quantities of

fine gold and silver produced during the calendar year 1930 were approximately 329,134 ozs. and 17,844 ozs. respectively as against 363, 741 ozs and 17,810 ozs. during the previous year. The total value of both fine gold and silver produced amounted to £1,394,667-18-4 as against £1,550,356-9-3 in 1929 showing a decrease of £155,688-10-11 due to reduced production of gold. All the gold produced—except some small quantities realised from Cyanide slags, etc.,—was, as usual, sold in India, the average market price being Rs. 57-5-0 per fine oz. The total amount paid in dividends was £179,000 as against £ 270,545-9-0 in the previous year. There was a decrease of £9,693-8-6 in the royalty payable to Government, the amount for the year of report being £74,186-4-6 as against £83,879-13-0 in the previous year. Calculated in terms of Indian Currency, the total demand on account of royalty payable on gold and silver including the balance due for the previous year amounted to Rs. 12,73,260-7-0 out of which a sum of Rs. 9,15,406-8-0 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,57,853-15-0.

5. *Position of the Mines.*—The depths of the Mines are increasing and two of these have attained a vertical depth of 7,000 ft. The question of adequate ventilation which causes increasing difficulty under these conditions is reported to be engaging the serious attention of the Management. It is stated that every endeavour is being made to maintain an adequate quantity of air circulating through the mine workings by the shafts, winzes and the main airways being smoothlined by bricking or lining in concrete to eliminate frictional losses and large electrically driven fans being installed at suitable places in the course of the air currents to accelerate air movement. The rescue station is also maintained in an efficient condition and the fire fighting crew rendered very good service when there was a fire accident in the Nandydrug Mines in the month of May 1931. The "Safety first" campaign is also being carried on as usual.

The estimated ore reserves of all the mines amounted to 1,260,395 tons at the end of 1930 as against 1,387,501 in the previous year.

6. *Other Minerals.*—The following statement shows the output and other particulars of minerals other than gold worked during the year:—

Name of Mineral	Output	Quantity removed from block	Royalty payable
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.
Manganese ..	16,875	201	151
Chromite ..	10,986	6,999	8,299
Magnesite ..	640	....	1,760 (dead rent)
Kaolin ..	2,794	2,794	2,247
Soapstone ..	86	86	150

Mining Revenue.—The total demand under Mining Revenue other than royalty on gold for 1930-31 was Rs. 1,00,184-14-1 and the whole amount was collected.

7. *Inspections.*—The inspection of all the five mines on the Kolar Gold Field was carried out systematically and no serious defects or departures from the rules were noticed. Some blocks outside the Kolar Gold Field were also inspected in the Bangalore, Tumkur, Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts and no serious defects were noticed. Owing to the general depression in trade, work in most of the mines has been either greatly curtailed or suspended. In a few cases the lessees having found it difficult to work the mines have surrendered their leases. Enquiries into all fatal and serious accidents were held as also into those classed as trivial or non-mining in which a breach of the rules was reported or suspected to have occurred. The annual inspection of the books and accounts of the Nundydrug Gold Mining Company was conducted by the Assistant Comptroller in association with the Chief Inspector of Mines in February 1931.

8. *Mining Labour.*—The total number of persons employed in the mining industry in 1930 was 18,925 as against 20,534 in the previous year. Of the 17,312 persons employed in gold mining, 328 were Europeans, 390 Anglo-Indians and 16,594 Indians, a total of 9,154 being employed below ground and 8,158 on surface. It is gratifying to note that the relations between the employers and the employed were satisfactory. Government appreciate the action taken by the Mining Companies for the welfare of the labourers, by introducing various measures as detailed below for the amelioration of their condition in response to the representation made by them. The rate of sick pay has been enhanced with effect from 1st July 1930. From 1st December

1930, wages are being paid every fortnight instead of once a month. Payment of Attendance Bonus to Under-ground Contract Labour has also been arranged with the contractors. A new Service Gratuity Scheme has been introduced from 1st February 1931. The scheme applies to all daily rated employees, either Company or Contract, borne on the Companies' Roll with ten years' service or more, whose pay is at the rate of Rs. 4 or less per day. The rates of wages to the employees have also been revised with effect from the same date. Improvements have been effected also in respect of housing conditions, good sanitation, education facilities and amenities for worship and recreation, together with better organisation for medical relief and maternity and child welfare. Additional amenities like public baths, washing places, lighting and playgrounds have been provided, and a Welfare Organisation has been established.

9. *Accidents.*—The total number of accidents reported during the year was 186 as against 234 during the previous year. Of these, 30 were fatal, 154 serious and two non-mining. All the 184 mining accidents were enquired into and 14 were found to be due to negligence, 12 to recklessness and 158 were classed as unavoidable. Of these accidents, 12 were due to rockbursts resulting in 44 fatalities. Of the total of 93 deaths at the end of the first six months of the year 1931, thirty-two were directly due to rockbursts giving an average of 34·4 per cent. It is reported that notwithstanding all precautions taken to prevent them, rockbursts still continue to occur and cause considerable damage to person and property and also interfere with the operation of the mines. It is necessary to make a thorough investigation into the causes of these rockbursts and adopt all possible measures for their prevention and Government understand that this problem is under the consideration of the Companies. The worst underground fire known in the history of the Kolar Gold Field occurred in the Nundydrug Mine on 24th May 1931, in which as many as 53 lives were lost in spite of all the action taken to locate the fire and bring it under control. While reviewing the detailed report on this accident, Government pointed out the need for taking in the light of the experience of this occurrence all possible steps to meet such emergencies and prevent such cases in future.

10. *Compensation for Injuries.*—During the year, 149 claims for compensation were settled by the Mining Companies and the compensation awarded in fatal cases and cases of permanent disablement amounted to Rs. 88,141-15-0 as aganist Rs. 55,430-4-0 during the previous year. Besides the above, compensation amounting to Rs. 17,411-15-0 was paid in cases of temporary disablement as against Rs. 12,027-14-0 in the previous year.

11. *Prosecutions.*—Fifty-five persons involved in 50 cases were prosecuted in connection with the theft and illegal possession of mining materials and of these, 45 were convicted. Twenty-four persons were also convicted for breach of rules.

12. *Explosives.*—During the year, 747 licenses were granted under the Explosives Rules as against 794 in the previous year. Fifteen reports of inspection of Government magazines in charge of Civil Officers were received in the Chief Inspector's Office and scrutinised and the irregularities or defects requiring to be remedied were brought to the notice of the Officers concerned. The total number of inspections of explosives premises carried out by the Magistracy and the Police was 529 as against 512 in the previous year, the number of premises inspected represents only 43·17 per cent of those licensed and Government wish to reiterate the necessity for the systematic inspection of all these premises. The Officers concerned should devote more attention to this matter in future. There were 16 cases of prosecution during the year under the Mysore Explosives Rules as against 15 in the previous year. Fifty-eight accidents due to explosives involving the death of 14 persons and injuries to 76 others were reported during the calendar year 1930 as against 62 accidents resulting in the death of 21 persons and injury to 70 persons in the previous year. The largest number of accidents outside the Kolar Gold Field was caused by the mixture known as "Bellulli Patas" used at the time of Deepavali and Shaban festivals. In view of its highly dangerous character, Government have in their order No. D. 2814—Geol. 66-28-25, dated the 9th September 1930, prohibited the manufacture, possession or sale of this explosive article.

General.—The work of the department during the year was satisfactory.

B. T. KESAVA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.